Recd April 24
Ans same day

Little Rock, Ark,
April 21. 1873.

Dr. Engelmann
Sir—

Can you give me the address of M. Leo. Lesquereux the Botanist and inform me whether there is any catalogue of Arkansas plants of recent date? If you will be so kind as to give me the desired information you will much oblige

Yours respectfully
G. D. Butler.

Dr. Engelmann
St Louis Mo.

Rec March 25
Ans same day

Atoka, Indian Territory
March 19" 1874

Dr G. Engelmann,
St. Louis Mo.

Dear Sir:-

I came to this place not long since. Have found a large quantity of at least one species of Yucca. Y. recurvifolia. Will send you specimens should you desire. In what manner should such a plant be dried so as to preserve the representative part of it? I have found a cactus which has joints about 1½ inches long to the number of about 20 from one receptacle. surmounting the root. each joint is covered by about 18 thorns

The fruit is a red berry with black seeds. They (the berries) are last years, the thorns surmounting the joints forming such a mat as to hold most of the berries in place. No description is given by Gray or Chapman. What Cactus is it? Any service I can render you will be cheerfully accorded.

Very Respectfully
G. D. Butler.

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MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Recd April 23
Ans. May 3

Atoka, Indian Territory.
April, 19th 1874.

Dr Geo Engelmann,
St Louis, Mo:-

Dear Sir:

Your favor came during a temporary absence of mine, and could therefor not be responded to as soon as I could have desired. I have boxed up a plant of Yucca today and will send by this mail. The specimen is not a fair one. the leaves being a little narrower than the average. A prairie fire occurring last autumn destroyed all the flower stalks and capsules. The leaves were occasionally killed as I suppose by the fire but some appear to have been burned. I could have procured a specimen of this latter nature which has at present new leaves of about 6 inches length and broader than the specimen sent but which are not yet filamentose, Enclosed in the same box with the Yucca is the cactus I referred to. Nuttall found Yucca recurvifolia in Arkansas (Vide Lesquereux's report on the botany of Arkansas in 1860)

I found a day or so since large quantities of a Tradescantia differing from Tradescantia Virginica in this. The leaves are covered with minute glands except upon the veins. The floral leaves are purple margined. flowers both axillary and terminal and are from 1½ – 2 inches in diameter. Tips of the sepals hairy. I could notice no other pe-

culiarity.

In the same locality are quantities of Amianthium angustifolium. in which the parts of the flowers are as often in fours as in threes or even more often in fours. The flower clusters are paniculate at the base and racemose toward the apex.

I found here Barbarea vulgaris which I believe has not been noticed as far South before. In blossom at the middle of this month.

Also a species of Astragalus which I am unable to determine. Will send you a specimen shortly.

Very Respectfully
G. D. Butler.

Anemone Caroliniana can be found here of any grade between pure white and deep purple.

G.D.B.

Rec'd May 14
ans — 15

Butler

Atoka I. T.
May 11th 1874

Dr Geo Engelmann
St Louis Mo.
Dear Sir:-

I regret to say that I am unable to send you a specimen of the Amianthium in flower. Its season has past.
I have found some of the old capsules & seeds of the Yucca which I send you to-day. with a leaf or so of this years growth and some fresh flower buds. The capsules which I found were on stems from 3 to 6 feet in length. The scapes of this years

growth are purplish in every case and the more vigorous are dark brown purple. I should call it. The leaf becomes narrower with age apparently.

I have enclosed a few specimens of the Astragalus which agrees with A. Plattensis with exception flowers are purple or pink. never cream colored. about 1 inch long. Pod is not villous. but is purple when fully ripened. The flowers appeared early in March and are still numerous.

The other day I found an Oxybaphus. Could only find one plant which I did not preserve expecting to find more in which I have not succeeded. The leaves are heart shaped coriaceous of about the texture of the leaves of Cacalia tuberosa. The flowers are of the color of the flowers of Cynoglossum officinale exactly. the plant was 3 feet high. leaves 3 inches wide and 4 inches long. flowers usually 3 in an involucre. Stamens 5.

Lathyrus palustris and L. pusillus occur together (old fields) here, I know of no other Cacti. Atoka is 55 miles north of the Texas line or Red River, on the Mo. Kans. & Tex. R.R. I am 20 miles north of Atoka at present. Wish I could get some books more applicable to this country than Gray's Manuals or Chapmans. but

I know of none. I have tried to get or borrow a work which is entitled "Nuttalls travels in Ark. Terr." I believe.

Very Respectfully
G. D. Butler

I am very much obliged to you for the valuable information in your letter. G.B.

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Rec' May 26th
Ans — 28

Atoka Ind. Ter.
May 22d 1874

Dr Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:-

Since I rec'd your letter I have been out looking at Yuccas.

The stigmas are always green.

The panicle is sometimes branched at the bottom or as often in the middle

The lowest flowers are usually a foot from the ground; more often more, than less than a foot, the bracts continuing lower down the lowest pair foliaceous, or like the leaves, green. persistent and filamentose, some about 6 inches from the bottom of the

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scape.

The flowers are sometimes (light) green. or white but are usually tinged with purple, as are the bracts and scape.

I can find the Yucca only on a limestone ridge.

I ran across a Sedum the other day which is decandrous, sepals 5, petals 5 and yellow, the stamens alternate with them not fertile. opposite stamens fertile. Leaves terete very juicy and fleshy. Calyx lobes the same. It grows 1-4 inches high. has the flowers one sided on the branches of the cyme. Leaves sessile, crowded, alternate. Grows in dry places. ~~Has~~

I find Sagittaria simplex common here. has the pedicels of the sterile flowers shorter than the fertile. They appear to me

not slender, but rather stout
and straight. I will try and
send you a spec.
Has the Sedum been named?
There is an Amorpha here with
3 or 4 spikes together. I have
supposed it to be A. paniculata
Torr + Gray, but have seen no
description. Will send a sp.
There is here a leguminous, even-
pinnately leaved tree, with
leaflets slightly crescent shaped.
Can you determine it from
the leaves? I will send sp.
Pods jointed, bark varying from
Black birch like to pin oak
like. Part of this is hearsay evi-
dence, the leguminous part.

Yucca is a Choctaw word
meaning "a prisoner," but I do
not know whether it is applied
to bear-grass.

Do not expect the sp's soon. I shall be unable to send them inside of two weeks. In the mean time I should be quite glad to hear from you. Have you Hydrolea ovata in your herb? If not I would be pleased to contribute my only spare sp., gathered in Ark.

Very truly yours
G. D. Butler

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Rec'd Oct 3d –
ans Oct 10

Atoka Ind. Ter. Sept /74

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
St. Louis Mo.
Dear Sir,

I have been absent and sick for some time, preventing my answering your letter sooner.

Red, scarlet, turkey, water, willow, black jack, overcup, (2. sorts) post, and chestnut oaks grow here.

I have never seen but one plant of Isoetes melanopoda here. have been unable to find any. There is very little stagnant water near here at this season.

I have never found Plantago heterophylla.

There are cedars near here of which I will send you branchlets and berries soon.
I send you a pkge of plants herewith which are numbered

1. Sol. bago — ? speciosa?.
2. " — ? ulmifolia
3. " — ? tenuifolia
4. ? Riddellii
5 Grindelia ~~lanceolata var?~~ .
6. Coreopsis discoidea Bidens frondosa? I found this plant in large quantities in what had been a pond in the spring growing in Cephalanthus the head of the Bidens about 3 feet from the ground and the root reaching the bank down to the ground.
7. Desmanthus? Acacia lutea
8. Liatris punctata? yes
9. Coreopsis. aristosa
10. Ambrosia. Iva angustifolia
11. Iva ~~xanthiifolia~~ ciliata

12. Ast. azurea
13. Desmodium strictum
14. Lespedeza violacea
15. " procumbens
16. " repens
17. Oxybaphus nyctagineus The one which I intended to send long before.

18. Crinum? I am forced to send a green sp. to get it in the ship.

I have noticed a peculiarity on the bark of Ulmus fulva. The younger bark on some trees is brittle while in others it is tough or stringy. Is it accounted for?
Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours respectfully
Geo. D. Butler

The leaves of the Crinum? are flat, fleshy and about 2 in number from a coated bulb. The plant is of very rapid growth in alkaline or poor soil.

Oct 73

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Rec Nov 13th
Ans Dec 20

Springtown T. P. Oct 28/74
Dr. G. Engelmann
Dear Sir:

Your favor of Oct 10 rec'd. I am very thankful for the very valuable information sent. I sent a branchlet with berries of cedar to you a short time since in a small tin box. Quercus aquatica has failed to bear fruit this year. I send you acorns of Q. Phellos. Q. macrocarpa grows here in addition to those I have hitherto mentioned.

Cooperia Drummondii grows in low but dry [illegible] (alkaline) spots usually, sometimes on high prairie ridges (Opuntia grows with it usually). It is not Crinum like as regards its flowers. It has a one flower scape from a deep seated, coated, ovoid bulb, — a 3 celled, many seeded pod — a regular

6 parted perianth. the 3 outer beari
crests at the tip on the inner surface
Flowers white (withering purple) with an
elongated (4-6 inches) green tube from
a 2-parted spathe. Stamens 6 with
short filaments borne on the summit
calyx tube. Anthers linear, ver-
satile, introrse. Leaves narrowly
(1/2" wide) linear (10-12 inches long
when fully developed) slightly channelled
striate, fleshy. Blooms in Aug.-Sept.
The "Rain Lily" is very variable in
size of plant 4 inches to 6 feet
high. Found in waste places in
prairies where it is small, and
in yards where it is large and
branching from the base presenting
a bulky appearance, when small
it has a simple stem. The leaves
and flowers do not vary much in size
I have seen two species of ~~the~~ Acacia
one, both procumbent or trailing.
I gathered specimens of but one.

Rec Nov 13 1874
Ans Dec 20

J. D. Butler

I send you to-day a small box containing a few poor specimens of Quercus Phellos. I was unable to procure better ones. Q. aquatica as well as Q. nigra & Q. rubra failed entirely to bear fruit this year. The several fruiting oaks however bore an abundance of acorns. The box also contains bulbs of Cooperia Drummondii!! and roots of the supposed Penstemon which I sent you some time since. The seeds had vanished before I revisited the locality.

I came across several plants of Yucca filamentosa? a few days since, leaves of which I will enclose in next envelope which contains the following plants

× Solidago ~~Whipple~~ [illegible]

2. Solidago rigida
3. Solidago —
4. Solidago canadensis
5. Aster — ?
6. Ulmus ~~crassifolia~~ alata
7. Amphiachyris dracunculoides
8. Euphorbia ~~[illegible]~~ Hypericifolia
9. Euphorbia petaloidea ?
10. Cheilanthes lanuginosa ?
11. Cyperus pumila ?
12. Cooperia Drummondii. [illegible]
13. Solidago —— ?
14. Grindelia additional specimens
15. Yucca filamentosa [illegible]
16. Paspalum ~~Floridanum~~ glabrum
17. ~~Tricuspis~~ Sesleroides
18. ~~Tricuspis~~ new stricta Thurb ??

The Cheilanthes I found one plant of in stock. and in few days since one been growing on dry rocks.

No 9. Euphorbia grows on a limestone ridge among the rocks

I enclose a species of Cyperus,
I cannot determine.
I have noticed several trees
of Cercis Canadensis and
Crataegus tomentosa in
bloom this autumn, together
~~with~~ a great many bulbous
plants properly blooming in
spring, probably caused by a
severe drouth we had during
the summer.

Very Respectfully
J. H. Butler

Address me at
Spring Green
[illegible]

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Rec' March 10th
Ans same day

Stringtown Ind Terr.
March 7th 1875

Dr Geo Engelmann
No 3003 Locust St.
St Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:_

I have been absent from the Indian Country since the receipt of your last letter preventing me from answering sooner.

I am sorry that in many cases I have been obliged to send fragments of plants to you. but I have labored under many difficulties, I will do better this season.

I will send you today a

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package containing.
1 Potentilla Agrimon Eupator
2 Solidago petiolaris
3 Aster paludosus 2 heads only
4 Calamagrostis? Andropog scoparius
5 Muhlenbergia? Panicum Crus Galli
6 —— ~~[illegible]~~ All
7 Cyperus
8 Triraspis All I have.
9 Lespedeza hirta
10 Solidago nemoralis var.
11 Aster [illegible]
12 Euphorbia? All I have seen of the plant heterophylla
13 Aster patens
14 —— Anychia dichot.
15 Aster carneus
16 Aster
17 Cornus, sericea

Some of these are fragments. Hereafter I will take care to gather good specimens. Is not the Grindelia which I have sent to you heretofore

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a distinct species from G. lanceolata Nutt.?
Is Achyranthes repens Ell. found elsewhere than in Ark and Indian Territory?

Hoping to hear from you.
I am
Yours respectfully
Geo. D. Butler

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Rec'd July 26th
ans 28

Limestone Gap Indian Territory
July 23 1875

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:-

I am situated 110 miles south of Fort Gibson, entirely out of the Arkansas river basin on the head waters of Red River streams. Hence it seems probable that a plant so rare as your Potentilla pentandra should not occur here, I have looked for it last year and this. I have found no Potentilla except the ordinary form of P. Canadensis.

The Pylularia I will look for carefully. How long are the leaves? Is the color dark green like Isoetes? This fact helps most in finding that plant, mixed as it is with Fimbristylis and other weeds & grasses.

The Callirhoes, (varieties of C. digitata Nutt, you have named them,) I considered specifically different at the time of gathering, and did not study them as much as I would, had I thought otherwise. The specimens I sent you are complete except that the stems are numerous (about 8-12). The fringe or border of the corollas differ equally as much as the leaves. I am not certain, although it holds good in about a dozen specimens examined, but I think that there is also a constant difference in the shape of the root: the one napiform, the other fusiform, both edible, forming the entire subsistence of swine during the spring. Both grow on prairies in great abundance at ~~time~~ places. The flowers of both vary from white to rose color, are never purple. I shall study them more.

There must be some mistake about the Nemasty

2

1. Nemastylis acuta Eng. & Gray = [illegible]

or perhaps! I made a mistake in putting them up. Chapman says "bulb small." The bulb of No. 1 (package herewith sent) is ½ to ¾ inches diameter covered with a brown husks (decayed leaves). No 2 bulb about ¼–⅓ inch in diameter. "Flowers mostly solitary, terminal." No 1 has always several flowers terminal and from the axils of bracts. No 2 has always 2 flowers one terminal the other concealed under the uppermost bract and developing much later than the first. I did not have an opportunity to see the second flower in blossom. "Pine barrens." Both are prairie flowers, exclusively here. "May & June." The first blooms in April the second in June after the first has entirely disappeared. "Flowers bright blue." True of the first, but No. 2 has flowers of a purplish blue, more purple than blue. The leaves differ very much I am not well posted on the natural shape of leaves of No 1 but a cross section of leaves of No. 2 would be about like this — #. That is, they are so contracted at the base and so winged or plaited on the surfaces, as to appear turned edgewise, being thicker (meaning the wings) than wide. Bulbs of No. 1 are edible and called "grass nuts" by the Indians. Flowers of No. 1 are diurnal, of No 2 nocturnal opening when the "sun is about an hour high and closing at about the same time A.M. Unfortunately I have no bulbs of No. 1.

(3.) Monarda aristata Nutt. grows here; M. punctata L. further east, about Fort Smith &c. (4) M. fistulosa L grows here, but leaves pointed at base & flowers purplish blue fading to rose color in drying. (5) The other species has always white flowers the lower lip dotted with red. It is common; grows on dry, sandy, timbered soil. Blossoms in May. I had supposed it was

3/ Rec: July 26 1875 — Nuttall: M. Russelliana, but had no description Head always small, terminal, only a few flowers appearing at once, taking their turn as it were. Time of blossoming agrees with M. Bradburiana Beck, commencing in April = Northern May, ending in June = N. July the same head producing flowers over a month. Stems often single, usually 2 or more from the same root stock, which is perennial. Seldom branched and only low down; about 18 inches high. Leaves lanceolate, short petioled. short hairs only on their margin and midrib beneath. Calyx scarcely at all contracted at throat. Corolla always white 3 times as long as the calyx; lower lip dotted with red upper lip not hairy at the tip. The specimens are fair & complete except root. The leaves are all there.

6. Hymenopappus corymbosus, var. Nuttallianus T.&G. I send what I can spare, but sorry the specimens are moulded so, and am afraid I can get no seed this season. Gathered in April.

7. Isoetes. specimens gathered on dry ground. } all I have except 1 of each
8. Do " in a dampish sink near by. First week in June.

I have looked several places lately for the large species but haven't found it. I know a place where it does occur plentifully, which I shall visit soon. about 13 miles distant. I am afraid it dries down, too, in summer. Grows in soft mud hollows with water standing in spring & autumn; accompanied by Saggittaria graminea Mx. I found, last year one plant only of this genus, from which I detached a leaf or two and sent you. which you

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4) recognized as of J. melanopoda J. Gay.

I Cannot get fruiting specimens of Fedia Nuttallii T&G this year. Saw but little of it before. but could have obtained fruiting specimens. which I supposed (at first) I was doing when gathering the F. longiflora. with smallest flowers.

9. Lobelia brevifolia Nutt May — banks.
10 Umbellifera ~~Leptotaenia~~ Discopleura Nuttallii — April — prairies
11 Baptisia Nuttall June — do inclined to low places.
12 Croton capitatus — dry prairies.
13 do glandulosus — fields.
14 Crotonopsis linearis do — Low places.
15 Cuscuta decora do pulcherrima — Dry prairies on Compositae & Amorpha fruticosa
16 do glomerata do — low prairies on Helianthus grosse-serratus &c.
17 Tephrosia ~~on~~ onobrychoides June . dry prairies.
18 Corydalis cryst May. thickets. I have seen no description of C. Crystallina Eng: though it this might be it from glands on silique.
19 Myosotis verna Nutt. n. sp. [illegible] Leaves so large, common, woods May.
20. Hieracium Gronovii do dry sandy woods ridges
21 Galium pilosum June " "
22 Linum Virginianum ? May 28" prairies.
23 do sulcatum July . Sandy woods.
24 Ammannia humilis " . Low places
25 Hysanthes gratioloides " " "
26 ~~Festuca~~ Setaria glauca ? " fields, introduced
27 Setaria 4 glauca ? I believe this is indigenous. I saw it frequently (4 or 5) miles from any.

57 Acc. Jul 26, 1875
habitation, and there not in patches so that one could think it had accidentally been brought there, but about regularly scattered over the prairie a plant here & there.

28 Bouteloua curtipendula + Dry prairie, June.
29 Paspalum setaceum – fields "
30. Aristida oligantha June. Dry prairies.
31 Elymus striatus var. (Virg. . along streams.
32 Agrostis scabra May. thickets.
33 Pan = 37 May. In a ditch.
34 Pan April. Sandy woods.
35 Pan } dichot. longifl. forms scoparium Dry sandstone ridges, woods.
36 Alopecurus aristulatus " Borders of pools, wet places.
37 P. debilis with May. In a ditch
38 Bromus ciliatus June. Alluvial, woods
39 Festuca nutans " " "
40 Danthonia spicata " Thickets.
41 = 32 ~~+~~ ?
42 Festuca tenella May. Alkaline flats with Isoetes.
43 Pan latifolium " Alluvial woods.
44 Hordeum pusillum June. Alkaline flats with Isoetes.
45 Poa sylvestris Gray May. Alluvial. woods.
46 Phalaris intermedia April. prairies. low places.
47 Eatonia obtusata May & June Prairies & woods
48 P. virgatum ? ! May ~~April~~. Dry sandstone hills, woods.
49 Pentstemon Digitalis Prairies. June.
50 Oenothera [illegible] " " Diurnal
57 I found only two of these plants in April on the summit of a dry sandstone prairie ridge. Large fl. [illegible]

6/
52 ~~Silphium~~ very common on prairies
Helianthus mollis
July.

53 Ophioglossum vulgatum, This specimen is mucronate on both fronds.

It is always so here in perfect plants. Grows in dense patches on dry slopes. and is abundant 3 remarkable peculiarities besides the mucronate fronds

Please notice that in the specimens of No. 2 Nemastylis the leaves do not present the true surfaces but the edges, as appears from the fact that they are not twisted 1/4 round at the base as they would be were the true surfaces drawn out in pres.

The grasses I have had little time to examine. Some are duplicates.

Portulaca pilosa L grows here. Can send you seed if you wish. Should not such a plant be dried with very heavy pressure?

I have catalogued over 600 species of Indian territory plants. actually observed by myself.

Hoping to hear from you
I am very respectfully yours
Geo. D. Butler

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Recd Aug 14th
Ans Sept 9

Limestone Gap Indian Terr.
August 11th 1875

Dr. Geo. Engelmann:
Dear Sir:-

I received your letter in regard to Isoetes some time since. Yours of July 28 I did not receive until this morning. I believe the grape you refer to as Post Oak Grape occurs here. The fruit is now ripening slowly. It climbs very little. grows in sandy soil. How shall I preserve the fruit for you? or shall I send it to you undried? V. vulpina occurs farther East. I believe there are 1 or 2 species here which I have not gathered besides V. aestivalis & V. cordifolia.

I have a good many plants to ~~send~~ you but I am and have been very unwell for some time. & can not put them up. For the same reason I have been unable to look further for the roots of the new Isoetes.

I have 40 or 50 Cyperaceous plants which I should like to send you if you will take the trouble to name them.

Do you think it possible that I could obtain a support from the "Government Survey" for a season or two in collecting our flora? As it is my time to devote to botany is very limited.

I am very much obliged to you for the list of names.

Very respectfully
Geo. D. Butler.

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Rec Febr 18th
[illegible] — 24

Limestone Gap, I. T.
Feb. 1st 1876.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir—

I should have written to you sooner, but have been prevented by necessary absence from getting up a few plants which I wished to send you. In the last package I sent, was a Lobelia which you referred to L. brevifolia, Nutt. Chapman's description will not agree. He says "leaves short (4"–12" long), fleshy, oblong linear" &c and gives the time of blooming as October, while the plant in question blooms in May or June.

~~Isoetes~~ Arkansana, is I suppose the name you have given to the new Isoetes. The prairie where I found ~~said~~ this plant was burned off early and perhaps for this reason it did not grow again in the fall, at least I could find none of it. I will certainly procure an abundance next season.

I send you to day a pkg containing,

1, A plant which grows in places much trodden by roadsides &c, not common. August, prostrate much branched, Amarantus albus
2, Eriogonum longifolium Nutt, prairies. August.
3. Leguminous plant. Woods dry, August. Indigofera [illegible]
4. Grass. dry woods & prairies, August. [illegible] purpurea var
5. Acerates viridiflora the only plant I was able to find, although I made careful search. August. rich prairie,

[illegible] Tricuspis stricta Thurber
6. Tricuspis, August, Low prairies,
7.
8. " Dry woods. " August. " Panicum
9. Andropogon. " " &c. "
10. Ditches. borders of streams, &c. August. Panicum
11. Ludwigia. pools dried up. ——— 1874
12. Rudbeckia alismifol prairies, June.
13. Borders of pools &c. July. Rhynchospora macrostachya
14. Silphium asteriscus thickety prairies, June.
& integrifol ?
15. Dry barren flats. June-July. Alternanthera Achyranthes
16. Seymeria macrophyll Thickets, August.
17. Gonolobus. laevis " "
18. Phaseolus diversifol Dry woods. "
19. Helianthus lenticul Prairies, yards &c, August.
20. Creek banks. ——
21. Isanthus coeruleus & Prairie ridges. Sept.
22. Andropogon, furcat Prairies. Sept.
23. Helianthus, hirsutus " woods &c " August
24. Oxybaphus, nyctag. var Prairies. "
25. Acerates. longif Border of a ditch, August, This is the 8th species in the Gen,
26. Solanum rostratum, Dunal, roadsides &c

Hoping to hear from you soon
I am
Very respectfully Yours
Geo. D. Butler.

Rec April 19th 1876
An same day by P.C.

Dr Geo Engelmann
Dear Sir:—

How shall I send living specimens of the Isoetes? Had I better cut off the tops or mark the locality & gather some of the root-stocks after the tops die? I think I can find it and distinguish from melanopoda, I send you a couple specimens for naming herewith.

Yours truly
Geo. D. Butler
Limestone Gap
Ind Ter.

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Rec March 23
Ans " 25

Limestone Gap. Ind Terr.
March 21st/77.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:

I received a paper on oaks and a postal card from you some time ago. We have here Quercus stellata Q. macrocarpa. Q. Prinus, var. acuminata, Q. rubra, Q. nigra, Q. Phellos, Q. aquatica and Q. coccinea. Farther south in the Territory is Q. lyrata. In the south eastern portion I understand that Q. virens occurs. Eastward I have seen Q. falcata and farther north on the Arkansas River Q. alba.

I was unable to visit the locality of the Isoetes Arkansana last year until it was too late to find the leaves. The season was so very dry that it undoubtedly matured earlier than the previous year. Where this plant occurs (I only know one locality) the ground is so covered with Fimbristylis and weeds as to render the finding of the dead leaves almost an impossibility. I intend to go early enough this year to find the growing plants and then marking the exact place of a number of them to return later and get the rootstocks. I don't understand why you gave the name Arkansana, as it does not occur in the basin of that river. Oklahomiana (the Choctaw for Red River being Okla-homa) would have suited better. ~~How~~ far west and has Isoetes flaccida been found? Chapman locates it in Misdle and West Florida. In the botanical report of Leo Lesquereux in Owen's report of the geological survey of Arkansas for 1860 an Isoetes is mentioned as found in Arkansas. It says Isoetes flaccida Shuttlw. I can not help thinking this was a mistake, that it must have been I. melanopoda.

I send you a skge today containing a few specimens of Myosotis macrocarpa & the post oak grape. Some more of that Setaria which it seems to me ought to be distinguished by a name either varietal or specific. an Acerates paniculata, an Asclepias to me unknown, an Aesculus which I suppose is what Buckley has called Ae. arguta. The pods of this shrub are covered with weak prickles, a Sagina, a Uniola, a Helenium, a Castilleja, two umbelliferae and Oenothera.

Hoping that you will overlook the poorness of some of the specimens, and that you will give me their names

I remain
Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

1 Setaria glauca
2 Sagina decumbens Torr & Gr
3 Asclepiodora viridis (Acerates paniculata)
4 Castilleia purpurea Don
5 Uniola latifolia
6 Leptopodia brachypoda var
7 & 8 Apium (Leptocaulis) Butleri ?
9 Aesculus glabra
10 Myosotis verna
11 Oenothera serrulata
12 Asclepias obtusifolia
13 Vitis aestivalis [illegible]

Recd April 2d
ans — 10th

Limestone Gap, Ind. Ter.
March 31st 1877.

Dr Geo Engelmann
Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 26th. As to that Leptocaulis I should have noticed it more only I thought it was some one of the Arkansas species but as far as my observation goes the small specimens are the primitive form. and occurred on prairies, The larger specimens were found on the railroad embankment and in fields; both gathered at the same time in the latter part of April 1876. I have quite a stock of specimens. but they are in a box about 10 miles from home; as soon as I can get them I will send you more.

There are several Umbelliferae here having a ~~general~~ resemblance to the one sent.

I have a specimen of the Setaria with the dead stems of the previous year still attached.

That Leptopoda? has 4 lobed corollas,

I will write again as soon as I get my box,

Yours Truly
Thos. D. Butler.

Galium virgatum Nutt
Luzula campestris DC
Arenaria Pitcheri forma [illegible]
Rec'd April 30th 1877
Ans [illegible]

Limestone Gap, Ind. Terr.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann,

Dear Sir-

I enclose an Arenaria collected April 23rd 1877. It grows on dry prairie hills in sandstone, It seems to be a variety of A. Pitcheri but the leaves are proportionately wider, are thinner and the whole plant is pubescent ~~with~~ and viscous, also a Galium same date from a Limestone Ridge, I will send you a good pkge before long. I have been drying some Baptisias and succeeded in keeping B. leucophea in all un-changed. (turns black in drying, Chapman) It however generally turns black. But B. australis always turns black despite all my pains. (unchanged in drying Chapman)

The same result with B. leucantha but B. sphaerocarpa is quite unchanged. I can send you specimens of this last if you wish. It is however not in fruit yet. I notice that in Porter & Coulters Flora of Colorado Sagina Linnaei Presl & S. decumbens T.&G. are given as synonyms. Two years ago I collected a Sagina from dry sandstone timbered ridges with ascending petals which you referred to S. Linnaei Presl. Last year I collected another from swamps variety spreading with the lobes of the corolla spreading horizontally which you call S. decumbens T.&G. They seem to be different, hence I suppose they are confounded in the aforesaid Flora. Am I right? I also enclose a list of species or varieties of which I do not know author names, by which if you will supply the [illegible] & rotting [illegible] I shall be gratified

Missouri
Botanical
Garden
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cm

I have a Rhus in view which appears to be a variety of R. aromatica flowers unusually very numerous all along the stem for a foot or more appearing with & before the leaves, and I am confident that it is poisonous. I also have a Luzula with tuber~~ous~~-bearing roots and bluntly triangular capsules, is this the case with L campestris? More about the Rhus. It is larger every way than R. aromatica in stem leaves flowers & fruit. The odor is much stronger almost suffocating. Limestone Ridge / R. aromatica grows in sandstone. I have now found Isoetes Arkansana in several places / 10 or 15 miles apart. It is frequent on the prairies at Limestone Gap and Kiowa switches on the M. K. and T. R R.

Yours truly
Geo D Butler

Apr 26" 1877

The mistakes I make sometimes are really humiliating as it is probably best they should be. Apogon humilis is very common here but until a few days since I mistook it for a Krigia. The Leptopoda brachypoda var purpurea I had always taken for Helenium quadridentatum. Where do the spores of Isoetes originate? They appear to be attached to nothing & still are stationary in the liquid in which they are suspended in the spore case

G D B

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Rec May 21st
Ans — 25

Limestone Gap, Ind. Terr.
May 18th 1877.

Dr. Geo Engelmann
Dear Sir:

I can get seed of Lemna minor I think. It grows about 10 miles from here. Isoetes melanopoda is much more common than I [illegible]. Now we have here a species of flats where the alkaline clay which underlies most of the country, comes to the surface. These places form the most distinct botanical localities hereabout. Such plants as come to maturity late in the season and grow in prairies and in dry soil occur in these flats e-g- Ambrosia psilostachya Polygala verticillata Iva angustifolia Grindelia lanceolata var? Cooperia Drummondii, &c, &c., Again such plants as grow in wet places and which come to maturity early in the season also occur in these flats e-g- Ammania Pitcheri Gaura sinuata Specularia Lindheimerii Rumex Engelmanni, Isoetes Arkansana &c &c. Occasionally there are little pools or sinks in these flats, where water stands until it dries out. Here Isoetes melanopoda is found, I. Arkansana you will find around the pool and running nearly into it, while melanopoda runs nearly out of it. thus they mingle on the borders of their respective localities.

otherwise they are not mixed. P. Arkansana is scarcely terrestrial. 1875 was noted for the amount of rainfall here in the spring continuing late in June. This undoubtedly retarded the maturity of P. Arkansana beyond the usual time. Otherwise I would have found the plant in 1876 which was ordinarily dry at that time. I think it will mature about the first week in June this year. I should say that it was a mistake to say that Coreopsis Drummondii grows on wet places. although it is found in the aforesaid flats. It is also met with on our high prairie sand stone ridges, and as it flowers late I should say it requires dry soil, or sterile places. Pentstemon albidus occurs exclusively in prairie while P. pubescens occurs exclusively in timber except a few glabrous thick leaved specimens I have seen in ~~[illegible]~~ sides of fields. You ~~[illegible]~~ gave me the name P. pubescens var. albiflorus in 1875.

I send you today a package containing

1 Bellis integrifolia Mx Prairies Apr. 16
2. Allium striatum Jacq " " "
3. Baptisia leucophaea " " 17
4. B. australis yes! " " 23
5. I thought it was sphaerocarpa but it seems not. We have 3 other species which I shall send hereafter. This plant spreads from the root forming thick rather extensive patches. Pods elliptical. Young leaves silky pubescent. Collected April 20th and May 10th. Prairies, rare.
6 Rhus aromatica, var.? trilobata Nutt Limestone Ridge April 23
7 Phacelia strictiflora Engelm & Gray Prairies Apr 23
8 Lonicera flava — Among Sandstones in dry woods " "
9 Apogon humilis Ell. Prairies, Apr 23; after all I was not mistaken for Krigia Caroliniana is equally common. I have [illegible] them at last, they grow together. Cynthia virginica & D[illegible] also occurs.

10. Stellaria Nuttallii, Alkaline flats, April 23.

11 Potentilla Canadensis, Dry woods, sandstone. " " I send it, because it blooms so early. Is this the var. simplex.

12 Erigeron ~~te~~ Alkaline flats May 10.

13. Physalis lanceolata Mx. The anthers are purple at first, & fade gradually. Root long, flowers pendulous, perennial Dry woods, sandstone, ~~Apr~~ May 10, sometimes in prairie.

14. Allium mutabile Mx Prairies May 10.

15 Ceanothus ovalifolius Rare, in damp, open woods, May 10.

16. Euphorbia obtusata Everywhere in dry soil and the Alkaline flats, May 13.

17. Specularia Ludoviciana, a wider leaved form which occurs in dry woods & prairies. The most common form occurs in Alkaline flats. ~~This form is sometimes as pubescent as S.~~ perfoliata which is a much later species. May 13. I have never seen the flowers nor of S. leptocarpa

18. Delphinium azureum. In prairies. May 13.

19. Gaura sinuata? Alkaline flats May 14.

20 Isoetes Arkansana " " "

21. Cynthia ~~Virg~~inica Dandelion Prairies May 1876

22. Hymenopappus corymbosus var. Nuttallii " June 1876 I believe you wished to see more mature specimens of this plant. I think you will find it is matured. Is it separable from corymbosus?

23 Lobelia ~~[illegible]~~ appendiculata A DC Nutt? I am wholly unable to reconcile this to Chapman's description. I do not see any appendages to the sinuses, the Calyx is 10 ribbed the ribs extending up the sinuses being shorter. Stem unforked, [illegible] [illegible], minutely pubescent; leaves rather thin, oblong, [illegible]

leav denticulate, ascending, sessile, not numerous: Calyx hirsute on the margins of the lobes. Corolla pale yellow, 4" long; Stem Leaves 1-2 ft long May & June, Annual. Is that a correct description of this plant? I send a specimen collected last year. Dry woods & prairies, very common.

I found a vine last year with leaves like Oxalis about 2 inches across, thick and fleshy, I could not find it in flower, hence did not collect. Can you imagine what it was, If important, I would look for it again.

I collected Drummondiana in flower a week ago. The specimens are not by me or I would send to you The stems which flowered were only about a foot high on long creeping (subterranean branches?) roots.

I have sent you a number of these species before but these are better specimens, that ~~Gaura is perennial~~, Please name 5. 6. 8. 11. 13. 15. 18. 22 & 23. & correct the others if I am mistaken. This is my last year here. I am going home (Clinton Iowa) to study Blackstone this fall.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am
Yours Respectfully
Geo. D. Butler

24 Eryngium aquaticum var. [illegible] Limestone Ridge
25 Ranunculus abortivus Apr. 15, wet places, ~~Fairy~~ Apr. 23,
26 Parthenium integrifolium, Dry prairie ridges, June

Rec'd May 31st
an June 3d

Limestone Gap. Ind. Ter. May 27. 1877

Dr. Geo. Engelmann

I send you to-day

1. Fedia Nuttallii ? [illegible] Alkaline flat, 5 miles N.W. Limestone Gap May 23 '77
2. Isoetes Melanopoda, Low place in alk. flat ¼ mile East Kiowa switch " 22 "
3. Corydalis crystallina; Prairie knolls. " 21 "
4. — [illegible] Leaves alternate, opposite & whorled on same plant, Low ground, " 23 "
5. Centunculus minimus, " " " " "
6. Isoetes Arkansana, Alk. flat, same place as 2. " 22 "
7. Arundinaria tecta, Alluvial woods, North Boggy, Apr. 6 "
8. Coreopsis grandiflora, Prairies (Dry) May 18 "
9. Pentstemon albidus pub. gravel, " " 16 "
10. Oenothera linifolia, Alk. flats, " 22 "
11. Krigia Caroliniana, Prairies &c " 17 "
12. Lathyrus pusillus, Woods, thickets, &c " 18 "
13. Monarda Russelliana, Dry woods; A peculiarity of this species is " 21 " that the head has so few flowers at once; Reason, The corollas are rather fugacious, while the inflorescence is slowly centrifugal: A head bears flowers about a month while a corolla lasts but about 3 days. Spreading from the root,
14. Fedia Nuttallii ? Marshy place, near an old salt house, 3 miles N.W. Kiowa switch, May 19, 77, I am not sure that I distinguish this species. When I found it in 1875 it was too early. The locality seems to suit.
15. Selenia aurea, Alk. flat near 14, The only place I know it to occur. May 19. 1877, also some seed in a small pkg.
16. Fedia longiflora fl. minoribus, Sandstone prairie ridge near 14, May 19, 77
17. Isoetes, — Butleri Please explain them; I have thought they were Melanopodas that had got into too dry ground, Alk. flat, ½ mile northwest Limestone Gap. Switch May 26, 1877.
18. Isoetes Arkansana " " " Same place & with former,
19. Callirrhoe pedata, Dry woods & prairies May 26, 1877.
20. Trifolium reflexum Alluvial woods " 24 "
21. — Hedeoma hisp. Alk. flats " 27 "
22. Galium Aparine Alluvial soil " 25 "
23. Baptisia sulphurea ~~[illegible]~~ " prairies 3 ft high " 22 "
24. Galium virgatum, Limestone Ridge " 27 "
25. Phacelia hirsuta, Thickets " " " " "

26 } Phyllanthus
27 } Euphorbiaceae Both Limestone Ridge May 27, 1877.
Andrachne Roemeriana
28 Isoetes melanopoda. Wet places near 17 & 18, May 26, 1877
glomeratum = vulgatum
29, Cerastium Low ground Apr 2nd 1877 I could not get later specimens
30, Prunus, — Prunus March 30 " 2 ft high
31, Cerastium Low Ground Apr 10 " I could not get later specimens
verna
32 Myosotis Alluvial woods Apr ~~1~~6 "
Draba [illegible]
33, I could not get later spec. Alluvial woods Apr 6, 1877.

✗ A Lobelia which I gathered in Franklin Co. Arkansas also belongs to the L. appendiculata DC. If you should think proper, I would be glad if you would make the species the subject of a note in the Bot. Gazette, correcting the quotation which I made in the May No.

Let me know how much Isoetes you wish.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours truly

G. D. Butler.

I shall find out what characterizes these flats I have mentioned as soon as possible. I could not give up the study of Botany entirely under any circumstances.

G. D. B.

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Rec June 12th
Ans sam day

Limestone Gap, Ind. Ter.
June 9th, 1877

Dr. Geo. Engelmann;
Dear sir:—

Your instructive letter is recd. I send you to-day a pkge conty,

1. Stillingia sylvatica L — Prairie knolls, June 2, 1877; never grows in woods, root woody. The specimens are not old enough. Will get older ones if possible.
2. Cleomella, angustifolia ~~[illegible]~~ Torr By the road side between Kiowa & L. G., introduced, June 2, 1877. Scarcely dry.
3. Phalaris intermedia. Wet places, June 1, 1877.
4. Oenothera speciosa, rich prairies, May 31, 1877.
5. ~~Trepocarpus aethusae Nutt.~~ rude! Umbellifera. But it is too young. May 23, 1877. Rich soil.
6. Pyrrhopappus. carolinianus Along the R. R. Introduced, May 28, "
7. Linum ~~perenne~~ usitatissimum — Linum " " " " June 2 "
8. Tripsacum dactyloides, wet places " 1 "
9. Scirpeous, [illegible] It is so striking that I thought you would know it at a glance, wet places, rare, June 1, 1877
10. Lythrum alatum? Dry prairies, almost shrubby at the base, June 2, 1877.
11. Aceratis Asclep. stenophylla Gray angustifolia. What species of American aceratis are included in Anthenix? June 1, 1877, Prairies.
12. Oxybaphus angustifolius, Sweet? Is this ever considered a var. of O. nyctagineus? It seems to me that I sent it to you before and you called it var. angustifolius. Prairies in dry soil. June 1, 1877.
13. Rottboellia cylindrica. The joints of the panicle are so easily

broken that it is almost impossible to keep them intact. June 1, Prairie

14. Dry prairie. rare, Near Limestone Gap, June 2. 1877. Lepturus paniculatus Nutt.

15, Rosa lucida? foliolosa Nutt. Dry prairies & woods. June 1, 1877. fruit!

16 Plantago Patagonica var gnaphalioides, 2 " "; Prairie knolls.

17. Baptisia — lanceolata Ell var ? Torr. Not the one I sent last, nor Sphaerocarpa May 18. 1877, Prairie, Near Kiowa, This has flowers yellow, stipules persistent; bracts caducous; leaves, & [illegible] veiny; stem smooth: I was only able to gather 6 specimens of this species the most mature one of which was destroyed by mischievous children. And now as to the other Baptisia; it has the flowers of the color of sphaerocarpa and no. 17, and by coincidence of misfortune I could only find 1 flowering stalk, from which I gathered the 4 branches which bore flowers 2 of which I sent you, 1 of these having the longest ~~capsules~~ pods. At first there were several stems which would have flowered but they were broken down by cattle, being near a ranche, I gathered these for fear of like misfortune. I will ~~hereafter~~ send you 1 more of the branches with the flowers, which were collected May 22, 1877, Near Kiowa, before B. leucantha had even begun to bloom. Now I know exactly the locality, and if you will suggest the proper way of packing I will gather some of the roots & send you. ~~Nos 2 other specimens and~~ my sp. of Monarda are not here, they are at Kiowa, I will send them hereafter.

18. Vaccinium arboreum. Sandstone woods, around cliffs May 30, 1877

19. Crataegus Crus galli Sandstone, along streams, &c. " " "

20. " (flava?) tomentosa var punctata? " " " "

21 Ilex decidua Alluvial " " " " "

22. Hosackia Purshiana, sandy open woods & prairies " " "

23. Engelmannia pinnatifida Limestone Ridge , 27 "

24. Lobelia appendiculata DC. Is this a correct description? to —
Stem ~~thick~~ simple, thick but weak, pentagonal, rough on the angles, 1°–3° high; leaves oblong ovate, 1–3" long, becoming smaller toward the top of the stem, obtuse, thin, minutely pubescent, sessile; raceme loosely flowered, one-sided or spiral; calyx 10 ribbed, the ribs subtending the sinuses & long, those beneath the sinuses shorter; calyx lobes lanceolate; corolla 6" long, blue, its tube smooth; bracts lanceolate, and with the leaves glandular denticulate. Annual. Sandy woods and prairies. May and June.

I thought it would be best to describe it in the note for the Bot Gazette

25, Daucus pusillus, roadside, May 27, 1877
26, Corydalis crystallina Engelm, Prairie knolls, near Limestone Gap & Kiowa. I. T. May 21, 1877.
27, Baptisia 23; before,
28, Cuscuta decora, var. indecora Alk. flat June 2, 1877,

I do not know but these flats may be charged with the nitrates of Sodium or potassium. I have no means at my hand, for chemical analysis, the salt occurs as an efflorescence occasionally, at on the flats, in the morning especially, it may be seen as a white powder scattered around, I have noticed mention of a Prof. Nipher in St Louis, If it is Frank Nipher he is a school mate of mine and a good chemist, Possibly you know him and [illegible] I will submit it to him. I have called them Alkaline flats from habit, and because I have ~~been unable to~~ not proved them otherwise, but I have not, inclined to think them characterized by sulphate of Magnesium, Aluminium or sodium. Wells hereabout are often injured by it, Some assert that the water purges, I am confident that an attack of Cholera morbus was caused by it (to the writer) (myself) but whether the salt had any agency in it I could not say. I am not familiar enough with Epsom or Glaubers to know the taste, Again if meat or butter be preserved in a brine made with the water it keeps the meat very red and turns the butter reddish, which it seems to me indicates salt petre. The water does certainly not act as a cathartic on one ~~that~~ who is accustomed to it, There are some springs so strong with it, as to be unpalatable,

29, Seed of Nemastylis acuta
30, " " Iridia Nuttallii, That appendage to the corolla is

indeed curious. I am afraid that I will not be able to collect longiflora but I will try. I have collected a larger number of Nuttallii than I need supposing part of them to be longiflora, I can send you 20 or 30 specimens if you wish. So it seems that longiflora can be distinguished even at considerable distance by a difference which you did not mention, i.e. the reddish tube of the corolla. It is too late now for the plants. but I may catch some straggers

31. Seed of Lathyrus
32. " " Coreopsis sp. nov? Limestone ridge. I have it in press. will send next time.

I will try to have your other desiderata ready by next time I send.

Yours truly
Jno. D. Butler

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Rec'd June 18th
ans same day by PC

Limestone Gap June 15th 1877

Dr Geo Engelmann

Dear Sir:-

Your interesting letters are rec'd.
[illegible] arpus Arethusae [illegible], is uncommon here, but
I have seen about able to collect it abundantly, I have
not noticed the [illegible] until you mentioned; it is [illegible]
carrot-like, I will send you specimens in fruit.
I have seen only [illegible] laevis but have seen
no good specimens. Too early now for it.
Rosa [illegible], I have referred R. lucida. I have not
sent it to you before. I will send you more. I do
not think the [illegible] branches are [illegible] the
root. I have a specimen with a trunk a[illegible]
with 2 branches this year [illegible]
which is [illegible]. I will send more. Perhaps R. lucida occurs
anywhere. R. setigera is very common. The
The [illegible] are not always present in Lobelia [illegible] Cicuta
I gathered yesterday 138 specimens of Isoetes melanopo-
da; all that I can find in one place. They seem:
54 all macrospores or female } 90 dioecious,
36 all microspores or male }
48 both, monoecious
The few including with I have [illegible], 2 female [illegible] some
others the female [illegible] were diseased or possibly had [illegible]
in [illegible]? But the [illegible] in melanopoda
still in the milk. Macrospores originate in [illegible]
microspores in milky juice in [illegible] have [illegible]

no microsc[illegible] [illegible] yet. I shall [illegible]
a day or two. [illegible] are dioecious, not as [illegible] in the
outer [illegible] — the macrospores the inner the [illegible]
I will write & send you a sketch next week

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

Post Sc! I have [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible]

Rec June 22
Ans — 26

[illegible]

Limestone Gap. Ind Terr, June 20. '77

Dr. Geo. Engelmann

Dear Sir:

I send you to-day a pkge contg

1. Monarda Russelliana, Nutt, Dry woods. May 21, [illegible]
2. Specularia leptocarpa, Gray. Dry prairies. I believe I told you before that I had never seen this nor S. Ludoviciana Torr. in bloom. They ~~bloom~~ very often and very common. The latter almost always have no corollas. But, I had not seen them yet this year when I wrote that, and I had forgotten last year's experience. The statement was unwarranted.
3. Cuscuta arvensis, Limestone Ridge, wet places, June 8.
4. Coreopsis " " " "
5. Helenium tenuifolium Nutt, Roadsides " 12.
6. Isoetes Arkansana Engelm. " 13 flat near Limestone Gap. These were collected before I knew that the plant was dioecious, consequently the male plants were thrown away thinking them to be poor melanopodas.
7. Gilia coronopifolia, Limestone Valley, June 8. Prairies & thickets. Fires kill the plants of the first year. So that specimens can only be found in unfavorable localities where there was not enough vegetation to burn, hence my specimens are not as good as might otherwise be expected.
8. Petalostemon violaceus, but the flowers are not violet color. June 8. Prairies.
9. Scutellaria versicolor. Thickets, uncommon June 8.
10. Desmanthus Acacia hirta Nutt, Prairies, June 8.
11. Fraxinus Americana, Limestone Ridge " "
12. Monarda aristata " " " "
13. Silene stellata Thickets " "
14. Mentzelia oligosperma Limestone Ridge June 8.
15. Eatonia obtusata, Prairies "
16. Isoetes Melanopoda, June 13. ~~with~~ Ark. No 6. this pkge.
17. Wet places, June 14. Prairie
18. Plantago Patagonica var. aristata, flats, June 14.

19, Trepocarpus Arithusae aeth June 17, Woods, Alluvial

20, Dracopis amplexicaulis, Wet prairies June 13,

21, Ptelea trifoliata, Knolls in woods, rare " 14,

22, Isoetes Arkansana, June 16, flat near limestone Crop

I have been unable after careful search to find more specimens, I think I have learned to distinguish by the velum, which is necessary. In Arkansana the body of spores spore case is free at the upper end; while in melanopoda the velum comes down over it like a cap,

I have told you that Isoetes flaccida was in Lesquereux's catalogue of Arkansas plants, an unpardonable mistake in me, I was thinking of Mrs. Young's flora of Texas,

23, Rosa setigera, In clumps, in rather moist woods & prairies. The most beautiful of all plants here, June 14,

24, ~~April~~ Corydalis, micrantha April 10 & June 16, In rich mold, drift pile, the smooth pods are the feature,

25, Isoetes, Not Arkansana, base of leaves pure white, Here are some old spores with one specimen, It may not be melanopoda, Alluvial, Deep shade, in the bed of a dried up stream, June 16,

26, ~~Grows in wet places~~ Umbellif Cynosciadium pinnatum D.C.

27, Rosa foliolosa, f. r. parviflora!! 17 Dry soil, very common

I under-stand that the rhizoma corresponds to the stems of other species, as indicated by the minute scales thereon, There are no ripe fruits yet, I send some sterile branches but can find no stems such as others have

28, Prunus, I could find very little fruit, June 16, Prairies

29, " I suppose must be the same from the glands on the petioles but otherwise it seems quite different, I could find no fruit with this, Size of shrub agrees with No 28, 1½–2 ft high, Dry prairies,

30, Polygala incarnata Prairies June 16,

31, Tragia urticifolia, Dry soil

32, Astragalus Canadensis, Thickets " "

33, Isoetes Melanopoda, Pools & wet places, June 14,

fem. not all ripe
few proper to male

Your postal card is rec'd. I do not think I saw macrospores & microspores in same ~~sporangium~~ sporangium either, Ants crawl down in & round the leaf bases ~~[illegible]~~ often, especially after the top of leaves are dead leaving ~~them~~ a road, I paid very poor attention to the circumstance, Have been unable to find it again, and think it was possibly accident or fungous growth. And melanopoda spores (male) are too young to be certain of anything, Yours truly Geo. D. Butler,

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MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Rec^d July 2^d
Ans 3^d

Bapt. leucantha
leucophaea
sulphurea
sphaerocarpa
australis

Limestone Gap, Ind. Ter.
June 30, 1877

Dr. Geo Engelmann
Dear Sir;

I send you a pkge today containing

1. Sabbatia angularis campestris Nutt. Low prairies June 21
2. Baptisia leucantha. This makes 5 species I have sent you Prairies June 14
3. Prunus. In sandy woods with black oak black jack and ridge hickory. 1-2 feet high, fruiting abundantly. This is the 8th Prunus I have found or 8th form at least, beside Cherries. June 23
4. Aesculus You will notice that has 7 leaflets while Ae. Glabra has 5. Fruit will be sent hereafter. Banks &c June 27
5. Acacia lutea Leav "Flats" " 23
6. Rumex Britannica Wet places 21 {a late specimen. earlier, more slender}
~~7.~~ 6^a Panicum hians? wet places 14

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less adnina ~~ap~~ make it different from
any species I know or have seen descrip-
tion for. Limestone Ridge June 8
8 Spiranthes Romanzovia? I have seen this 4 ft. high
Prairies & Thickets June 16
9. Polygonum convolvulus introduced. June 21
10 Panicum sanguinale
11 Aristida purpurea "Flats" "
12 Paspalum stoloniferum? introduced?
13 Rumex crispus "
14 Physalis lanceolata var? Along railroad " 21
15 Rudbeckia hirta Roup. fairly [illegible] everywhere " 18
16 ~~Cyperaceum~~ Eleocharis obtusa grows with Juncus melanocarpa "
17 Rudbeckia alismaefolia " 25
18 ~~Antennaria~~ Americana 23
19. Cuscuta. inflexa? Eng. Thickets
20. Wet places gram 28
21 Erigeron divaricatum introduced? Roadside " 28

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Rec July 11
ans same day by PC

Corydalis micrantha

Limestone Gap. Ind. Terr.
July 8th, 1877.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:-

That Coreopsis is a perennial (the new one) and grows in patches spreading from the root.

Was the Lathyrus I sent to you the Texan L. pusillus or was it identical with your Ft Gibson plant?

The fruits of the new Prunus is not yet ripe. The stone of this plum is in shape very similar to the shell of certain bivalve mollusks

I visited the locality again where I collected my specimens of Isoetes melanopoda. part of which I sent you, a ditch in a field. Strange to say I could find nothing but dioecious specimens, There was this feature about the pool where I ~~collected~~ found the monoecious specimens there was much more water than the plant commonly occurs in. Today I have collected some monoecious specimens which I shall send to you when dry I will also (tomorrow) collect some microspore bearing plants from the aforesaid ditch, The monoecious plants which I collected to-day were also in a very wet place, the water not being more than 3 or 4 days off of there from appearances, and so it appears that monoecious specimens, of melanopoda are not apt to occur only in the wettest of places. Isoetes Butleri has about disappeared.

I would like to sell 2 or 3 thousand botanical specimens. The lot will be made up of 15 or 20 specimens of each species, and the species will be the most interesting that occur here. Could you tell me how to sell them, who to sell them to, or what they would be worth?

I dislike the idea of selling them at all, but I do not see how I can avoid it.

On my way home I shall be apt to pass through St Louis. Physalis are not ripe yet. I fail to see any running into each other of 14 & P. lanceolata although they both grow together on the R. R. banks. The difference in stems seems to be constant as well. P. lanceolata angular, in 14. round. (P. mollis? Nutt)

There is another species or form (small leaved) which I shall send hereafter.

I will have another pkge ready by the time I hear from you again. I have a Commelyna which I do not know (C. angustifolia of [illegible]?

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expedition perhaps) a Gaillardia, Rostu-suca pilosa. Tephrosia onobrychoides.
4 or 3 Cuscutae ~~fa fe~~

I would like to hear from you again before I go down to Caddo. which will be soon.

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

Caddo is quite an important point for Government trains. and perhaps it has been visited by botanists. and there may have been plants found there which it would be desirable that I should collect. Can you recollect any such?

Yours Truly
G. D. B.

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[illegible]

July 9th 1877

Dr Geo Engelmann

I enclose to you a list of such plants as I now think I shall probably have to sell. No doubt I shall add several to the list before I leave.

All are collected this year and are therefore better than older collections of my make. As far as I have sent you specimens of these species this year you can judge of their quality. Specimens sent by me in 1874 or 1875 are not criterions. I have taken (as you may have noticed) more pains in collecting such species as are peculiar to the region, than when they were widely distributed.

I shall send you a [illegible] in a short time.

Yours Truly

[illegible] Butler

rec July 23
ans — 25

Limestone Gap. Ind Ter.
July 20th. 1877.

Dr Geo Engelmann
3003 Locust St

Dear Sir:

I send you today a package containing
1. Festuca nutans Wet shady places June 28
2. Cuscuta decora — Prairies July 8
3 " arvensis " " "
4 " " " " "
5 Petalostemon Candidus Prairies July 1
6 Croton entrigynus gray — June 28 Roadside
7 Hydrolea ovata July 8 Wet places
8 Commelyna — angustifolia Mx " " Sandy woods
9 Gaillardia lanceolata Mx " 4 Prairie knolls
10 Isoetes melanopoda " 10 Pool by the R.R. some of these specimens are male and some monoecious others female.
11. Tephrosia onobrychoides July 4
12. Smilax, Corydalis Caroliniana berries red
13. Isoetes melanopoda July 8. Shady pool.
14 Asclepias verticillata July 1. Prairies
15. Polygala sanguinea " 8 "
16. Oxybaphus oblongifolius " 1 " knolls
17. Cenchrus tribuloides " 15 Introduced
18. Vitis indivisa. alluvial woods June 29
19. Calycocarpum Lyoni " " " "

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21 Crataegus ~~tomentosa~~ var mollis gr.

1 20. Sapindus Marginatus June 27. Creek banks

1 21 Coreopsis n. sp. This is all I can spare unless it be a couple more specimens. I send you in this letter 2 heads of C. grandiflora Nutt which I have detached from herb sp. Please compare and name

2 1 22 + 23 Prunus of June 23 & 16 – The mice carried off the plants and ate the rootstock of a number of Isoetes.

It will probably be in Sept. when I go home. Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours Truly

Geo. D. Butler.

Rec Aug 25
Ans same day

Almont Iowa
Aug. 23. 1877.

Dr. Geo Engelmann

Dear Sir:

It seems almost like a new country here, as the flora has such a new attraction. Water plants are very abundant, such as Pontederiaceae, Alismaceae, &c. I shall be unable to devote any time to botany this autumn, but next summer I intend to catalogue our flora.

I intend to sell some of my Indian Territory plants at the rate of ten dollars per set of 100 species.

I think they ought to be worth that much even if they are not really the best of specimens. inasmuch as the set will comprise the rarest species. If you know any botanists who would like to get them, I should be glad to send them a list.

Yours truly
Mrs. D. Butler.
Clermont
Iowa

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Rec Nov 13
Ans — 14

Almont, Iowa, Nov 12, 1877.
Dr Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir—

I am thinking of having published my observations on the flora of the Indian Territory. I would like to have your advice in the matter, as to where I had better publish it, in what form, whether a list of all the plants seen would be of sufficient interest to be included, with notes giving the exact locality and any peculiarity I may have noticed.

How has you living Isoetes Butleri Engel come out? Does the plant you raise preserve its peculiarities?

I have sent for some buckeyes of the Aesculus glabra var arguta Engelm and I will send you some if I get them.

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler.

I should be glad if you will send me a description of the Isoetes B—
G. D. B.

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Ans Febr 12

1

Almont. Iowa
Feb 9th. 1878

Dr. Geo Engelmann
Dear Sir

I send you to-day a Ms which I propose to publish, a list of plants collected by myself in the Indian Territory. I should be very glad if you would attach any remarks to any of the species which may seem to demand it and the authorship of such notes will be credited to you. Then please return the Ms and I will copy it again. Mr Boott has my Cyperaceae under consideration so that

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I can not include them just now.

The list will contain only about 800 species in all.

Hoping to hear from you I remain Yours Truly

Jno. D. Butler

P.S. I am going to apply to Prof. Hayden for a position as botanist on some one of the expeditions for next season.

Rec. April 3?
ans. same day

[illegible] Tex.
March 28 '78

Dr. G. Engelmann

I just rec'd the [illegible]. I have already ex-amined two of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I have [illegible] lately from Florida and I [illegible] [illegible] **Iowa** [illegible], which is the same as [illegible] a clip near [illegible].

I have no specimens of Lithosperm from the [illegible] [illegible] but have it from Florida. [illegible] the Indians [illegible] [illegible] Lithosperm [illegible] Caddo but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spec-imens [illegible] it is said to be com-mon [illegible] [illegible] Southwest [illegible]

[illegible] which I examined in your [illegible]. The [illegible] which I called [illegible] named to [illegible]. Although it may, [illegible] [illegible] I do not know that I ever sent you my [illegible] and I now [illegible] it. It certainly appears [illegible] from a specimen [illegible] from Japan.

The Gazette does not wish to publish [illegible] a list [illegible] [illegible] published by Dav. Acad. Sci. [illegible] which will publish a list of the more interesting species with remarks. So I think it will [illegible] to strike out all names which do not serve to establish limits of [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] but you think
so? I have received [illegible]
[illegible] The
[illegible] is really enormous
compared with the stem [illegible]
nearly an inch in thickness.
Did you ever see it? If either
[illegible] then should [illegible]
it to me if you wish to see
it. The form which you class-
ed with this [illegible]
another in [illegible] They are
a little different in shape
of leaves and pubescence.
My plants are the ones
which I [illegible] the seed
fruit. If [illegible]
the [illegible]
I shall not [illegible]
right away. I also enclose
a twig of Taxus? which I at
first thought was Juniper.

I also enclose the stamps for postage on Ms, Book Ms. may be sent for 1 cent an ounce.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to that Sedum I remain

Yours Truly
Geo L Butler

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Dear Sir: The Taxus is a straggling shrub hanging down our bluffs. the stem generally about ½ inch thick. I have not seen it more than 2 inches. It is almost a vine. I send you another twig of it and a Juniper which I take to be J. communis, and of which I could find no fruit.

Yours Truly

Geo D Butler

Clermont Iowa Apr 19 1878.

May not my Rottboellia be R. campestris, Nutt?

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

STATION
APR
20
10 A

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

ST. LOUIS, MO.
A.M.
RECEIVED

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
3003 Locust St
St Louis
Mo.

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Rec July 6
ans — 11

Almont, Iowa
July 4th 1878

Dear sir:-

I send you to-day

8— aquatic Potamogeton [illegible]
9— Vitis Bluffs of the Mississippi,
10— " riparia common,
11 — Panicum latifolium, pubescent.
12— Echinospermum Lappula Wayside
13— Trifolium reflexum Bottoms of Miss.
14— " Introduced, Dactylis glomerata
15 Silene nivea Thicket
16. Panicum dichot small Prairie
17. Sagittaria heterophylla Ponds
18. Echinospermum deflexum indigenous on the Bluff of Mississippi,
19. Arabis lyrata or ~~possibly A. patens~~ Notice the seed!
20. Amelanchier Canad var —
21. Sparganium simplex Pools
var. androcladum

22, Lathyrus palustris,

I enclose proof of the Baptisias as they are set up. and have ~~has~~ added the words Indian Territory which ~~seem~~ is necessary.

Please forward to Mr. Coulter.

Quercus Muehlenbergii has failed to fruit this year

Could it be possible that the oak I sent before, which you call Q. rubra, is Q. palustris? The young acorns taken from same tree appear unlike Q. rubra, They will come to you next time.

I havn't found Vitis cordifolia yet.

We have a great many aquatics here. but I have seen no Isoetes yet. Nelumbium luteum and Nymphaea tuberosa both common A great diversity of Sagittaria some with petioles 6 feet to 8 feet long while the leaf ~~is~~ only 6 inches

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or such a matter and my [illegible]
I gathered a white Ranunculus which
seems odd, unlike trichophyllus,
I find Mimulus Jamesii Ter.
I believe I also have Elymus mollis,
They are to be included in
my next package.
Oxybaphus nyctaginus grows
here. I have had a considerable
knowledge of this species, seeing
it so much and I can not
believe that it runs into O. ob-
longifolius, Wherever it has room
~~it~~ branches widely, while oblong-
folius is quite strict. Corollas
of different size & color, &c &c

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

Do you remember my Grindelia
from Ind. Ter.?. I have a strong
notion to get some more of it.
I can get some at an expense
of 2 or 3 dollars, and if you

think it possible that it may
be a new species, I will get
it. It grew in the Sulphate flats
but was also introduced into a
certain yard where it waxed great,
4-6 feet high, and a remarkable
looking plant, that anyone
could recognize though not a
botanist if a leaf had ever
been shown them. I found a
new Carex down there, but
my specimens were not old
enough. I have the locality so
well marked that I shall get
some more of it, as I did this spring
but the pkg was lost in the mail.
I also found Isolepis carinata +
Scleria hirtella + Carex acuta L
My Prunus gracilis is doing well. All
3 roots have sent up 3 or 4 stems
apiece, which are 3-4 inches high, + have 5 or
6 leaves each G D these make it certain
that I got the right roots.

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Rec July 16

Almont, Iowa
July 15th 1878

Dear Sir:-

I send you some more plants to-day,

22. Lathyrus palustris; Banks &c,
23. Juncus, ~~T~~ Torreyi? ? Low places,
24. Mimulus Jamesii Torr, Limestone Springs;
25. Rumex verticillatus? Marshes,
10. Vitis riparia. Hillside, Gathered later than specimens sent before and yet here are the flowers, &c.
26. Scirpus — ? Ponds &c.
27. Anacharis ? Ponds: in water 2-3 ft deep.
28 Eriophorum polystachyon. Wet places.
29. Nasturtium —? Muddy shores of River,
18. I send you 2 more specimens which are better than the first one which had been broken during its growth. Also some seed which I have raked off! which you can find to

Cambridge if you chose. I am glad to have found so interesting a species. Yesterday I gathered some more of it, & will send you some more next time if you desire it. This is the easternmost point in the state of Iowa, which makes it more interesting

30. Potamogeton, —; Ponds along the Mississippi
31. Sagittaria — ; Pools &c,
32. Equisetum robustum — ; Prairies, dry soil,
33. Grass, Bluffs of the Mississippi
34. Scleria triglomerata.
35. Ranunculus. aquatilis var. divaricatus Pools along Miss.
36. Elymus Bluffs of the Mississippi
37 Gymnostichum " " "
38 Elymus " " " "

I received a few days since a catalogue of the phenogamous plants of Iowa, by J. C. Arthur of "Iowa Agric. Coll." It is a very defective list as far as this part of the state is concerned.

Spiraea Aruncus. Vitis aestivalis. Sagittaria heterophylla, Cnicus lanceolatus, Scirpus fluviatilis, Carex pedunculata, Nasturtium lacustre N. sessiliflorum, N. Armoracia, Trifolium reflexum, Arabis hirsuta, Arenaria stricta, Scirpus lineatus, Phlox divaricata P. subulata & oh! so many more which grow here are left out. I found nearly as many species in the Indian Territory as are in this Catalogue & yet I wasn't trying to see how many I could find, There are 979 species in the Catalogue by numbering 53 varieties. Deduct these and there = 926 only, Prof. Aughey's Catalogue of th Flora of Nebraska plants contains 1671 species & varieties, but I am afraid he guessed at some of it. Miller's Catalogue of Suffolk Co. N. Y. plants, contains 844 species of Phenogams, without the varieties, & since his catalogue was printed (1874) he has added many species. We will have to do better. Mr Burgess has (Chicago so) 40 or more species in his herbarium from Iowa, which are not in the catalogue

& yet Prof. Bessey & Arthur on one side & Rev. Burgess on the other; all in the same town, men who love nature & probably God hate each other so heartily that, probably ~~his~~ plants will be left out of the addenda
(Burgess)
soon to be published by Mr. Arthur. Excuse this botanical scandal.
My Ind. Ter. lonicifolia is an annual I only intend to get dead plants seed. It will be on hand in September.
I have 2 specimens of Coreopsis lanceolata gathered in this county by Mr. Burgess which have quite a different aspect from my Ind. Ter. C. lanceolata var. but these are probably poor specimens. Have you the specimens I sent you yet. I hope so. Here is another opportunity for investigation

There is a honey locust near here which has only pinnate leaves throughout. I found Circaea Lutetiana here to-day with stipules, more or less conspicuous on the younger leaves of all the plants I examined.
I have a curious Chenopodium which ought to be C. glaucum but the leaves are much larger and different from a specimen sent me by Judge Clinton. It is indigenous here, anyhow. & may be C. Boscianum Moq. Shady foot of the bluff. A specimen of this last from Prof. Porter looks quite different, but is labelled from an analogous locality, "Shady copses." My Ark & I.T. "wayside plantains" are P. Rugelii, (Indigenous) which also grows here and is indigenous. I have also found one plant of P. major which seems to be very rare & is probably introduced, I have a genuine spec. of P. major from Europe. with which to compare.

I came very near forgetting to tell you

about that No. 9. Vitis aestivalis?
It goes by the name "Bluff grape"
in this vicinity, The fruit is large
½ inch in diameter. tastes like
the "Clinton" & makes superior wine.
It does not mature until frost
or the latter part of October. I thought
it was V. Labrusca.

I have gathered here specimens of

Salix humilis ♂ ♀
discolor ♂ ♀
petiolaris ♂ ♀
cordata ♂ ♀ } Bebb
nigra ♂ ♀
longifolia ♂ ♀
lucida ♀

Populus monilifera ♂ ♀
tremuloides ♂ ♀ } Watson
grandidentata ♀

I will send you any of these if you

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desire.

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

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a Nov 22
ans. 23

Almont, Iowa
Nov. 19th 1878

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:-

I received a postal card from you on your return to St. Louis, in which you said that you believed that you had named the doubtful plants in my last package. I replied that you were mistaken and not having heard from you since, I have concluded that my note did not reach you.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

I shall go to California next Spring beyond a doubt

I have several friends living in Siskiyou Co. This I imagine is one of the most interesting regions of the state.

Mt. Shasta, the Lava beds, the Klamath river are all there in reach. There is Nature in a reckless mood.

I have pictured all these things to my-self and imagination adds more glowing colors at every ~~the~~ reach. yet I presume the reality will dwarf my picture.

I shall teach school probably, as I am doing now.

Yours Truly,

Geo. D. Butler

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Rec Nov 27
an Jan 15. by P.C.

Almont, Iowa,
Nov 26th 1878.

Dr, Geo. Engelmann
Dear Sir:-

Yours of Nov 24, rec'd. I was much pleased to hear from you again. I trust that, ere this, you have regained your health completely. I have gathered no mature acorns but may possibly be able to do so even yet. Yes Vitis aestivalis grows here and is I believe somewhat peculiar. I will hereafter send you mature fruit of that species. I gathered some of the young grapes of V. riparia, but no pistillate flowers that I can remember, I found Geum macrophyllum Chenopodium murale + C. Boscianum here all indigenous

I believe that the Rev. E. L. Greene was at one time in Yreka, Siskiyou Co California, but I believe he is not there now. Where is he? I shall take great pleasure in gathering whatever may interest you most and shall try to make good specimens of such as I do collect.

The acorn which you sent me was shivered to atoms a few scales seem to show their nature I believe I have somewhere a few acorns of that species from the Indian Territory.

I shall be glad to hear

mon of California. I will
start within 4 months.
I would like to sell my
collection of specimens before
I go. It consists of about
3500 species represented by
5 or 6000 specimens, would
it be worth 200 dollars?
I will take that much for
it.

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler

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Rec Portland ~~July~~ 30th
an — 30

Recd July 5th
Ansd

7

Oro Fino, Siskiyou Co. Cal.
June 26th, 1880.

Dr. Geo. Engelmann,
3003 Locust St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

I learn from the newspapers, that you, Dr. Parry & Prof. Sargent, intend to visit this region sometime this season. I wish to go with you while you are in this county. It will be of incalculable benefit to me, and I may thus be better able to assist you after you have gone. I have been unable to study botany any since I have been here, but hereafter I hope to resume the

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study with unabated zeal. You will probably come to Yreka first. I wish to know when to meet you there. Please drop me a line,

Yours Truly
Geo. D. Butler.

P.S. I hope you will be able to make an excursion into the Salmon River range east of Scott river. I have been there hunting. & There appear to be 12 species of Coniferae there, I am living convenient to them in Scott Valley. Good pack trail, beautiful scenery and plenty of snow in August. There are lakes not far from the summit.

G.D.B.